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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871. NUMBER 112.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Saturday's Proceedings.

Resolution Offered in the House Relative to Unpaid Cook County Taxes of 1867.

House Adjournment Resolution Killed in the Senate.

Bill on the Bill Fixing the Salaries of State Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—The absentees from Cook County this morning are. Eagan, who is ill; Foss, Dixon, Mason, Humphrey, Burley, Headrick, Keane, and Brayton. The only votes of Cook have run down to twelve.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate voted down the resolution to adjourn over next week, and yet found itself with a quorum. Many Senators are becoming serious of the consequences of this system, will try next week to see if they can keep members in their places, and not spoil the Senatorial record of last winter.

FEES AND SALARIES.

A general feeling of dissatisfaction with the action on Fees and Salaries for their existing slowness, manifested itself to-day in the by the passage of a resolution calling on committee to report why it had done nothing. Hawes rather opposed it, since the public ers were not demanding legislation on the ct, and others objected to it as rather dictations to the committee, and its absent Chair- Mr. King; but it passed. At noon Morrison, erson, and Easter departed for Chicago.

COOK COUNTY TAX ARREARS.

The little flutter was caused this morning by introduction of Mr. Barr's resolution relative to $120,000 of State taxes which have remained charged against Cook County since 1867. The action refused to extend the equalized assessed of Mr. Barr warranting a part of that sum ed from the amount paid by the to the city on account of the some commission house; but had no ter, and would give satisfactory. Address A. H. S., Tribune office.

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Trades.

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Trades.

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WANTED—BY A WELL ROOM- man, in an orchestra, or archi- or address H. O. 37 Loomis-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SHORT- stenographic; has had some ex- Address J C R, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE

Miscellaneous.

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Domestics.

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WANTED.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

THE LAKE PARK.

The work of filling the Lake Park with the broken bricks and other *debris* of the burnt district progresses so rapidly that in a very short time the whole area from Randolph street to Park row will be filled to the railroad track. The "basin" has practically ceased to exist. The great change which has taken place with respect to property in the South Division has but hastened the result which was rapidly approaching—the consignment of Michigan avenue to business purposes. It is not likely that any person will ever build a residence on that avenue north of Congress street. To that point, therefore, Michigan avenue, south of Randolph, may be regarded as much a business quarter as that segment north of Randolph. Whatever reason, therefore, may have heretofore existed for keeping Lake Park an open space, exists no longer. All that is left of a special nature is the outlook upon Lake Michigan. This privilege is of no advantage to business property. On the contrary, it is highly advantageous for business purposes that both sides of the street should be occupied.

Here then is an area of twenty-five to thirty acres of land, extending from Randolph street to Park row, especially adapted to warehouse and wholesale establishments. Including the cross streets, there will be over two miles of frontage. This property has been ceded to the city with the sole restriction that, when sold, the proceeds shall be applied to park purposes, to be divided among the several divisions in the proportions of the value of the taxable property. Since that legislation was passed, a great and unforeseen change has taken place. The city has been reduced to straitened circumstances. Millions of dollars' worth of public property has been destroyed. The borrowing power of the city has been exhausted. We have an abundance of other than park property to improve. The whole North Division is an unoccupied waste, which it will require many years and many millions of dollars to rebuild. Many hundreds of acres in the South Division have to be rebuilt. The suburban parks must wait until Chicago has been rebuilt before public funds can be diverted to their aid. But here is this Lake Park—this twenty-five acres of land, worth many millions of dollars. Shall it remain idle and unproductive? Shall we tax the property which has been swept of all its productive improvements to the point of distress, when here, at the very gate of the city, is an estate which may be converted into money, sufficient to clear up all our municipal embarrassments, and place the city on its legs again? There is no longer any reasonable pretext for maintaining Lake Park as a park. It should be converted to business purposes. If the Legislature would repeal the no longer applicable restriction directing the use of the proceeds for park purposes, we should have at once the means to pay our debts, replenish our empty treasury, rebuild our public works, and continue our permanent improvements, without grinding taxation.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The constitution was adopted in August, 1871, and in November following the people of Illinois elected a Legislature specially charged with the duty of giving effect to the reforms provided in that instrument. One of the evils which led to the amendment of the constitution was that of the fees and emoluments of officers, and the special legislation by which in many cases those fees were collected. Upon this point the constitution was emphatic in its prohibitions and mandates.

1. The State officers are to receive fixed salaries, and, after the expiration of the terms of those in office in 1870, no such officer shall receive to his own use any fees, or other compensation than the salary fixed by law.

2. The Clerks of all courts of record, the Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, shall receive, as their only compensation, salaries to be fixed by law, and shall be paid respectively out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees and perquisites shall be paid into the County Treasury.

3. The county boards in other counties shall fix the compensation of all county officers, the same to be paid out of the fees of the office.

4. The fees of township officers, and of [illegible] of county officers, shall be uniform in the respective classes of counties. The compensation provided for by the constitution to apply to all officers elected after the adoption of the constitution.

5. "All laws fixing the fees of State, county, and township officers shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of the constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered."

All laws of the State fixing the fees of township officers expired on the first Monday in April, 1871; and all laws fixing the fees of County Treasurer and Surveyor will expire by constitutional limitation on the first Monday in December, 1871. All demands and collections of fees by township officers since April last have been without authority of law; and after Monday next County Treasurers and Surveyors will in like manner have no legal authority to charge or collect fees or commissions. Members of the Legislature pretend that the constitution does not repeal the existing laws fixing the fees of these officers. The constitution fixes a time to which these laws shall extend, unless previously repealed or amended by the Legislature, and peremptorily declares that they shall then cease to exist. To say that an express prohibition in the constitution is inoperative without legislation is equivalent to saying that the Legislature is superior to the constitution. The Legislature has neglected its duty, but the constitutional mandate cannot thereby be defeated. This failure to comply with the mandate is inexcusable. It is a failure to perform one of the principal duties which the General Assembly was elected to execute. The failure is the more inexcusable because it is dictated by the officeholders. The Legislature cannot command courage enough to fix the salary of a County Treasurer! The Town Collectors and Supervisors, the County Clerks and Surveyors, are in power which the Legislature seems to respect and obey, even at the cost of sacrificing public interest, and disregarding the plain provisions of the constitution, and disregarding their own oaths of office.

Whatever pretext may have heretofore been pleaded for this refusal to act on this question of fees and salaries, there can be no decent excuse given for any further delay. There is an absolute necessity for immediate action.

Will the population of Chicago, the authorities of the State of Illinois and of the United States, and all others to whom these presents shall come, make way for Alderman Busse, of the North Side? The said North Side is about to be invaded by the mercenary minions of the Relief and Aid Society, the Fire Alarm Telegraph Department, and other murderous aliens, and Alderman Busse has unsheathed his hatchet and shouldered his blunderbuss to defend the territory of his constituents. Busse is the Leonidas of the North Side, and North Clark street is his Pass of Thermopylæ. It has been attempted by the fiends above mentioned to put up a line of telegraph along North Clark street for the purpose of communicating alarms of fire and transacting some of the business of the Relief Society. The authority for putting up the poles and stringing the wires is found in the statutes of the State of Illinois; but Alderman Blunderbusse does not brook such authority as this. He points triumphantly to an ordinance against taking up streets. Still more triumphantly does he point to the barrel of his trusty fowling-piece, and stoutly declines to the advancing foe. Alderman Blunderbusse owns a saloon on North Clark street, and he proposes to put a quantity of buckshot into any man who undertakes to put up a telegraph pole in that vicinity. His artillery is unlimbered, and his sinews are stiffened, and his blood is up. It is evident that a direct charge upon Alderman Busse's saloon would be fatal to all who should undertake it. The only way to carry Alderman Busse's stronghold is to mine it or else buy him off—or cancel his saloon license.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S MINING ENTERPRISE.

We are somewhat surprised to see in the cable news no statement from General Schenck, United States Minister to England, denying his alleged connection with stock speculations wherein capital is sought in England by American adventurers. It was announced, several days ago, that General Schenck's name had been advertised in London as a Director in a Utah silver mine, the shares of which were being hawked on the Stock Exchange of the British metropolis. A London journal called attention to this, and very properly; since it not only violates an explicit prohibition in the rules of our diplomatic service, but is also contrary to the obvious requirements of dignity, justice, and faithful service, for the chief representative of the American nation at the court of a foreign power to be associated with a business of the kind referred to.

The excuse offered in behalf of Minister Schenck for this complicity in a mining scheme is, that he does not intend to serve the United States near the Court of St. James much longer, having an opportunity to "better himself" in the employ of a railroad corporation. Indeed, we are told that Schenck would not have consented to take the mission to England at all, except by permission of the corporation which he was to serve; and this permit was given in view of the fact that a term of such distinguished service would enhance the usefulness of their proposed employe. Now, these are not the conditions on which the United States expects, or ought to expect, to employ its Ambassadors at the most important of foreign courts,—viz., as a sort of odd job, to fill a few spare months of leisure, and polish one off for a showy railroad attorney. General Schenck is an able man, and has done apparently some good service in helping to adjust the Alabama claims and other difficulties with England; but he is not so indispensable as to justify his employment as chief representative of the United States at London on the terms which we have described. Therefore, if General Schenck has not got ready to throw up his $17,500 job with the government for the sake of the $25,000 job with Jay Cooke, the government had better anticipate him in the proposed movement, and demand his resignation.

The investigation now in progress with a view to ascertain the origin of the Chicago fire, and the responsibility for its extensive spread, will, we hope, result in something tangible. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that very little satisfactory information has been obtained. The Commissioners have, however, brought out these facts, viz., that Mrs. O'Leary went to bed at half-past 8 o'clock on the night of the fire, so most of her "sore feet;" that Pat McLaughlin, the fiddler, resides in the front part of the O'Leary mansion; that Mrs. Sullivan, who lives opposite the O'Learys, did not save as much from the fire as she could twist around her finger; that Mrs. O'Leary heard Mrs. White say that McLaughlin had a party, and the party wanted oysters, and the oysters wanted milk to be "shtewed" in, and that they went out and milked her (O'Leary's) cow, and that, finally, considerable knowledge-nothingism can be developed among the Irish, since none of the people in that vicinity have any idea of how long it was, or how far the fire had got, before the engines arrived. The McLaughlins acknowledge that they were having a social entertainment in honor of a "green-horn" relative who had just arrived from Ireland. (The particulars of this entertainment were lost by the destruction of the *Times* newspaper.) But they deny having indulged in milk punch or oyster "shtews," or having milked the O'Leary cows after Mrs. O'Leary had gone to bed. All the witnesses seem agreed that there was a pile of shavings in the barn, and that the fire was first observed on the side of the barn where the shavings were stored.

By far the biggest job now gathered upon the shoulders of any one management in Chicago is that which the Relief Society has on hand—of feeding, clothing and housing near a hundred thousand persons through the coming winter, and of keeping that multitude sufficiently contented, in spite of hard times and much clamor, to refrain from acts of violence. This stupendous labor now rests, as we have said, upon the shoulders of a few men, who stand greatly in need of intelligent voluntary assistance. The opening is an excellent one to any who feel a disposition to benefit the suffering class, or whom a pang of conscience tells they have not yet done enough to earn the credit of bearing their share of the common burden. Especially should this opening suggest itself as an appropriate one for the many clergymen and others who are insisting that there is favoritism or inefficiency in the administration of relief by the society. We are advised that the Relief Society desires the active co-operation of persons who know of real distress not yet in the way of being alleviated, and will gladly set to work at the distribution of supplies any trustworthy persons who think they can ferret out faults in the administration of the society's affairs. We are also informed that, as fast as grumblers appear and are tendered opportunities of making themselves useful, and correcting alleged abuses in this way, they are suddenly converted to a state of warm admiration for the relief management, and promptly edge their way out of the premises of the society. In other words, it is much easier to talk than to work. If the workers of the Relief Society could get labor tendered them as freely as advice is tendered, they might have every sufferer in a brick house and broadcloth before spring.

It is high time that the Legislature should take appropriate action to enable the United States Government to obtain the necessary ground for the erection of its public buildings in Chicago, by passing a law under which the necessary land can be condemned. The owners of property on the square where the old Post Office and Custom House stood are not unwilling to sell the required ground at a fair appraisal. The occupants of the adjoining square, the fee of which belongs to the city, would probably make no opposition to the condemnation of their leasehold right, if it were deemed best to take that ground. But since some owners on every square are preparing to rebuild, it is obvious that the sooner the location of the government buildings is determined, the less waste of money and time will be occasioned. The location cannot be determined until a law on the subject of eminent domain is passed. The Secretary of the Treasury has requested that such a law be passed, and the Governor has recommended it. What are the members of the Legislature waiting for?

There is some complaint still heard because all of the poor families who suffered by the fire have not yet been furnished with all the articles necessary to their winter comfort—particularly stoves, blankets, and bedding. In adjusting the blame for this, if blame there be, it should be borne in mind that the Relief Society has exhausted the supply of these articles, having drawn upon many sources which would not have been accessible except to some such large and responsible corporation. The society has bought all the common stoves, mattresses, and blankets to be had in the markets of the United States and Canada, and even Havilland upon the supplies of the United States Army and the Canadian and European markets; and yet the demand is not fully supplied. This may seem remarkable; but the fact is, that the supply of these staple articles in market ordinarily is based upon the ordinary demand arising from wear and tear, and increase of population and wealth. It does not contemplate any such sudden destruction of the homes of 100,000 persons as has occurred; hence it has been found impossible, with the resources existing in this country, to supply the suddenly increased demand, especially since, along with the goods actually in the possession of families at the time of the fire, were destroyed vast stocks in store, equivalent to the ordinary demand of the Northwest during the coming winter. So enormous a vacuum cannot be filled in a day, or a week or a month. The existing machinery of the country, or of the world, is not adapted to such an event.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Letter from W. J. Onahan, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your despatches from Springfield, published Yesterday, furnished a synopsis of the proposed Revenue bill, which embodied many important provisions especially affecting the collection of taxes in the city of Chicago and County of Cook; and likewise proposing to bring about a virtual extinguishment of the office of City Collector.

For obvious reasons I shall not enter into any consideration of the latter feature of the bill; but I wish to present a few observations, suggested by my official experience, with reference to the sale of property for taxes, etc.

The law governing the City Collector hitherto, gave that official the latitude of applying to the court for judgment on the delinquent list any time from the first Monday in February up to and until the 15th day of March; and, when judgment was rendered by the court, the Collector then proceeded to advertise the property on which taxes and assessments remained unpaid, and the opening day of the sale must of necessity be ten days from the date of the last advertisement of such list.

By way of illustration, I may state that my application for judgment for the two years past was deferred each year until the 15th of March; and the tax sale commenced in 1870 on the 10th May; and in 1871 on the 15th of the same month. On the day fixed for the commencement of the sale in 1870 the delinquent list then amounted to upward of $1,000,000, and in 1871 something over $1,200,000! By adjourning the sale from day to day, complying with the letter of the law by merely selling a few of the most important lots daily, the result was that the aggregate actual sale did not exceed $70,000 each year.

I mention this, not for any purpose of self-glorification, for these facts are already familiar to the tax-paying public, and were frequently commented on by the press, but only to show the necessity for giving the official who shall have the conduct and management of future sales a certain degree of flexibility in regard thereto. The provision requiring the official to sell the property in the order in which the same shall be published seems to me to be decidedly objectionable, and a manifestly a provision inserted solely in the interests of the tax-buyers. This would oblige the Collector to sell first the property on which the heaviest taxes would be levied, as the list commences with "Fort Dearborn Addition," "Fractional Section 15," "School Section," etc., etc., when, in fact, policy and justice alike would dictate that the outlying and unimproved property should be sold first.

It may be objected, with reference to my suggestion, that a certain optional power be given to the Collector with regard to the sale, that such power would be exceedingly dangerous in the hands of an unscrupulous official, who, instead of delaying the sale, might close out the whole list in a few days; but it seems to me that legislation can hardly be so framed as to guard against such a contingency; and the tax-payers must of necessity rely upon the integrity and fidelity of the official in whose hands they elect to place a trust of so much importance and magnitude. With reference to the sale of property for special assessment, I have always considered it a gross outrage upon the tax-payers that, as frequently happened, the Collector was obliged to sell property for an improvement, perhaps long before even the contract was let for it, and in multiplied cases where parties had themselves done most of the work for which an assessment was made—as filling, curbing, etc.—the property would nevertheless be sold for the original assessment in entire disregard of the work done, the Collector having no latitude in the premises.

During the last tax-sale this was partially avoided in such cases by selling the property to the city whenever it exhibited vouchers approximating the whole assessment. I would suggest that this mode be made the rule in all cases of this character, and also when no improvement should not have been commenced.

In view of the late overwhelming calamity, most of the tax-payers of Chicago will require, for many years, the most extended indulgence consistent with the financial necessities of the city government, and even then the burden will bear with crushing effect upon a large class of the community.

It is important, therefore, that any revenue legislation likely to affect the interests of our suffering city should, as far as possible, lighten the burden to the tax-payer, and extend the greatest possible leniency in the imposition and collection of taxes and assessments. Respectfully, &c.,

CHICAGO, Nov. 25. W. J. ONAHAN.

The Reliability of the Abstract Books as Evidence of Title—Why not Adopt Them?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the discussions in the newspapers and on the streets, to which the loss of our public records has given rise, people seem to have "settled down" into two parties:

1. Those who maintain that, by wise legislation at Springfield, the abstract books of the different firms who have prepared them may be made available to meet the emergency. And

2. Those who claim that the only proper way to restore the evidences of titles, and, hence confidence in them, is to prosecute suits in chancery, in every instance, to establish their validity.

It may now be assumed, I think, that the preponderance of public sentiment is set strongly against the last of these plans, on account of its engulfing such vast expense and delay, that it will never be adopted, and that, consequently, nothing is left us but the first of those. And the question arises, Is it adequate for the needs?

In setting this question let us suppose, for a moment, that the great fire, instead of destroying all of the public records in the Recorder's office, had left us the books of general index, some twenty or thirty volumes in number. In these, as is well known, were kept all the consecutive entries of complete chains of title, such as the names of the various parties to the different instruments recorded, the dates of the execution and filing for record of those instruments, and a brief description of the premises affecting the subject of the conveyance or contract. Then, be it remembered, comprise about all the requisites of ordinary abstracts of title to real estate elsewhere than in Chicago. It has been reserved for our city to enjoy a peculiar immunity in this line scarcely ever vouchsafed to mortals in any other part of the country. An abstract that was not prepared over several scores of pages of foolscap was thought to be fatally defective somewhere. If the books in question had been preserved, it is safe to say there would be a general unanimity of sentiment in favor of making them available, so far as they go, for the lost records, and of demanding some legislative enactment to that effect.

Now, every one at all conversant with the old abstract books of the several firms in this city who have consulted them, knows perfectly well that, while they contain the same body of information as the lost books of general index, they are as reliable in every particular. The practiced eye, the ease and integrity of the gentlemen who made them (some of them good real estate lawyers) is a sufficient guaranty of their correctness and completeness. But I go further than this, and maintain that these abstract books are more correct and more reliable than the general indices now in the Recorder's office, and even more correct in what they purport to give as the records entered through so many hundreds of bookcases the Recorder's office, than those records were as copies or transcripts of original documents. And the reasons are obvious. Those who have had access to and examined the Recording clerk's office are aware that every now and then mistakes creep into them from the carelessness and inadvertence of the clerks whose duty it is to make them up and compare them; and, as they never compare them but a single time with the original, such mistakes never get corrected. This is not the case with the private books of abstract. While more skilful and experienced men have them in charge and do the work upon them, the business of comparing is much more diligently executed; and, in addition to this, the abstracter, by comparing their labors over and over again with the records, whilst engaged in making abstracts, have so checked off the entries in the books of all errors that it is a rare thing, nowadays, to hear any complaints of the kind are heard. Hence, it is entirely safe to predicate that the several private sets of abstract books in the city are more to be relied upon as a perfect image and epitome of the records in the Recorder's office than those records were in being except copies of the original instruments recorded there.

If this is true (and every one who understands the modus operandi of making and perfecting abstract books will admit it), what should hinder the Legislature, in the commencement of the session, with the least probable delay, from passing an act to legalize these books as authoritative upon the subject of titles, and of compelling evidence of title, in all cases where there are no material variances or discrepancies between them and what is there to be disputed or controversy? By such an act, the vast majority of titles would become quieted in so much as the sense that everybody would repose confidence in them; while, as the exceptional cases, or such as admit of dispute, the different claimants could, as before, indulge in chancery or any other litigation, to their hearts' content.

WILLIAM BRACKETT.

Tinder-Boxes.

To the Editor of the Portland Oregonian:

SIR: The rebuilding of Chicago, as it is now going on, in spite of the protests of the press and the fire ordinance of the city, reminds me of the Justice who fined the pris oner five hundred dollars. "Why! your honor," cried the prisoner's counsel, "you can't collect the money. The statute does not allow a Justice of the Peace to impose a fine above one hundred dollars." "Why can't do it now?" said Justice Dogberry, looking over his spectacles. "I pass decrees."

Go on with your tall forest twelve-inch walls, fire-proof buildings, &c., &c. If nothing more is done to prevent, you will have, in ninety days, hundreds of buildings finished in the heart of the city, as much tinder boxes as anything there before the fire. One can see now scores of such buildings going up there, some nearly completed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.

ADVERTISING.

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West Side MERCHANTS
Or Those MERCHANTS
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Who desire to advertise in the Chicago Newspapers, or any papers in the NORTHWEST, SOUTH, or EAST, can obtain definite figures, AT ONCE, by calling at our Office, 454 Wabash-av.
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GAS FIXTURES.
Gas Fixtures.
BAGGOT & ALMY,
79 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,
have opened with a fine stock of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Goods at their former low prices, and wish to see all their old friends and patrons, and especially those that were burned out, as we will make liberal discounts to them.

ROOFING FELT.
JUST ARRIVED,
Per Anchor Line Steamship "Europa," from Glasgow, Scotland, about 6,000 yards patent asphalte roofing felt, and about 2,500 yards ship sheathing, or slater's felt. Sample at our temporary office, 43 South Canal-st., Room 1.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LOAN OFFICE.
Scorched,
NOT CONQUERED!
The undersigned, late of corner Clark and Van Buren-sts., has reopened at
464 1-2 State-st., between Polk and Taylor,
where he will be happy to see his former friends and patrons. All persons holding Tickets for Watches and Jewelry saved from late fire (all other goods destroyed), which they wish kept, will confer a favor by presenting them for renewal or redemption before the 1st December next, in order to facilitate the closing of the old books. If not redeemed or renewed before that date, they will be sold without further notice.
L. GOLDSHIB, Pawnbroker.
N. B.—All local duties against the establishment will be paid 100 cents on the dollar on presentation.

SHIRTS.
SHIRTS.
New York Mills Muslin, and 2300 Linen, to order, $36.
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146 & 148 Twenty-second-st.,
AN
Immense Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
STATE & TWENTIETH-STS.

Our importations this fall having been unusually large, and our business having been interrupted by the late fire for about a month, the season meantime rapidly passing, we have decided to reduce the prices of our Fancy Silks from 25 to 35 per cent from our present prices.
All reports to the contrary, we have not, neither do we intend, to send a piece of our Silks or Fine Goods to New York to sell, preferring to give the benefit of any sacrifice we may have to make to our customers rather than to importers. We shall, therefore, on Monday, Nov. 27, offer our entire stock of 1,000 pieces of Fancy Silks at the above reduction, making them cheaper than at any time since the war.
Our stock of Black and Plain Colored Silks, especially corning shades, is unusually large and well assorted, and we shall offer them at very low prices.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
We shall, for the next 20 days, offer our entire stock of the above goods at a discount of 25 per cent from former prices. Examination solicited.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.
We are happy to announce that we are in our new quarters with a full line of goods in all departments, which we are offering at the lowest rates. Our facilities are ample to meet the demands of the trade.
Orders will be filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.
STETTAUERS & WINEMAN,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,

Respectfully inform their friends and the trade at large, that they have opened their new store at
126 Michigan-av.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts., East Front.
With their former large stock and extensive variety in every Department.
All orders will have our prompt and faithful attention at LOWEST PRICES.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
(Successors to Hess & Gossage,)
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS.
PEAKE, OPDYCKE & CO.
Buffalo Alpaccas,
Beaver Alpaccas,
Otter Alpaccas,
Sable Alpaccas,
A full line of Samples at WESTERN OFFICE, No. 8 Lind Block.
R. E. LANDON, Agent.

FOR SALE.
SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.
A full assortment of all sizes. Flooring, Siding, and Ceiling thoroughly seasoned, at
JAS. W. McKAIN'S
Mills, 824 and 826 State-st.

250,000
Brick, "Cherry Red," for Sale.
Address C. A. MASON for two days at Tribune Office.

SAFES.
REMOVAL
Of MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S Safe Agency from 305 to 126 Michigan-av., where Safes can be found in stock at lowest prices. P. B. COOK,
General Northwestern Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.
NO CONSERVATORY
AND NO HUMBUG.
LOUIS STAAB simply teaches piano at Root's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av., and 320 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.
A fine piece of MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, including buildings and machinery in running order, at Austin. Address
WM. H. ODIORNE,
394 Wabash-av.
RIVERSIDE.
For sale or rent, a furnished or unfurnished house, one of the best locations in the town. Inquire at Depot, Riverside.

VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS!
We have just received, of our own importation, a full and complete line of Velveteens, in black and colors, of heavy and light weights that we are offering at our usually low prices.
We also invite attention to decided bargains in Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satteens, and low-priced Dress Goods, that have been recently purchased at auction and otherwise, at much less than cost of importation.
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW
CORNER
MICHIGAN-AV. AND ADDISON-ST.

CLOTHING.
THE GREAT
INTERNATIONAL
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE!
188 West Madison Street.
We are this day in receipt of the following celebrated styles of garments for gentlemen's wear:
Inverness or Glengarry.....Marquis of Lorne.
Ulster.....King William.
Prince Alexis.
In Business Suits and Walking Coats—
Palmerston, Broadway, Newmarket, Commissioner's Own, Central Park.
We would invite your especial attention to the above goods which are expressly manufactured for us and cannot be obtained elsewhere in Chicago. No mistake. The Great International
ONE PRICE CLOTHING AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods House,
188 WEST MADISON STREET.

CLOTHING!
JUST OPENED.
NEW STAND, NEW STOCK,
LOW PRICES.
Overcoats, Reefers, Capes, &c., &c., &c.
BOYS' CLOTHING OPENED TUESDAY.
BIG LINE OF UNDERWEAR and FURNISHING GOODS.
WALKER'S CLOTHIN CORNER,
205 West Madison-st., cor. of Green.

TO RENT.
AT A BARGAIN.
Parlors and basement in marble front, 374 Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Very desirable for offices or stores. Apply on premises to PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY

TO RENT
OR FOR SALE.
House on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., furnished, having everything necessary for housekeeping from washbasin to mirror. Has six rooms, and is a neat and comfortable cottage as can be found in the city. Will rent to an A No. 1 tenant until May 1 for $400. Inquire of A. N. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe-st.

FOR RENT.
A fine brick store and basement, located on a prominent corner, South Side, across railroad. Apply to owner, E. L. ATWOOD, Church House, corner State and Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Hotel de Finn No. 1,
42 DESPLAINES-ST.
HOTEL DE FINN NO. 2,
44 DESPLAINES-ST. Good Lodging Rooms at 50c.
HOTEL DE FINN NO. 3,
138 EAST MADISON-ST. Call and see us.

CITY OF PARIS
Dollar Store
Always first. Have received a large assortment of European Goods especially ordered for the holiday trade. Am full to call and see. Also, a splendid stock of dolls and ornamental. 124 West Madison-st.

CHARRED PAPERS RESTORED.
Restoring Liquid For Sale,
By J. M. HIRSH, 68 West Washington-st.

DANCING.
MR. SULLIVAN'S classes are held at his residence, 85 Twenty-third-st.

CORNELL'S
Self-Fitting Dress Chart.
Fully established at 362 West Madison-st. Lady canvassers wanted.

RESTAURANT.
NOTICE.
Citizens are hereby notified, for their
MUTUAL SECURITY,
that the restaurant of
CARDEN CITY,
In Palmer House block,
HOME
Has been closed, and that through the
FIREMEN
Identification for
MERCHANTS AND COMMERCIAL
Men, and the city in general, to stay the
CHICAGO FIRE,
Which filled with grief the population, and especially
GERMANIA,
Shall be rebuilt.
EQUITABLE
Indemnity for your money you should call at our
KNICKERBOCKER,
Who will advise you to drown your sorrows with an
CUP OF COFFEE
AT
SCHWEIZER'S
64 West Washington-st.,
Opposite United States Express Office, at an average price of Chicago fire insurance.

STORAGE.
STORAGE.
Our large, new and commodious Warehouse is now completed, situated corner Beach and Sebor-sts., directly on the track of the Pennsylvania and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad tracks, and reached by ALL the railroads entering the city. General storage on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.
BRAYLEY & PATTERSON.

STOVES.
HEATING.
For Cooking HEATERS and STOVES call or address them, corner Fulton-av. and Thirty-first-st. Large stock of Coal Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. Variety of coal ovens, all other stoves, and countries a very large assortment.

BUSINESS CARDS.
J. A. & H. F. GRISWOLD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ground Coffees, Spices, Mustard, CREAM TARTAR, Etc.,
And Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
209 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders for above lines of goods.

GAGE BROS. & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY,
261 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

WEST & CO.,
Wax Flower Materials,
FANCY GOODS,
SEA SHELLS BY THE CASE,
Now at 370 Wabash-av., will remove December 1 to 276 West Madison-st.

BRICK AND STONE
OLD AND NEW
BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY
LYMAN BRIDGES & CO.,
Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Mantels, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

CHAPIN & GORE,
No. 142 Twenty-second-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskeys
AND IMPORTED LIQUORS,
Have on hand 600 cases Imported Champagnes, all brands. Also have a full stock of California Wines.

C. A. WILBUR, M. D.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
NO. 274 WEST MADISON-ST.
In office until 7 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Theodore Schrader,
Manufacturing Jeweller,
Late of southeast corner of Lake and Clark-sts., has resumed business at 405 Wabash-av., Room 7.

DR. CHARLES GILMAN SMITH,
No. 100 Sixteenth-st., northeast cor. State,
Office hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
WEST SIDE.
Calls for the West Side may be left at 229 West Indiana-st., with which the Doctor will be connected, where the Doctor will be between 11 and 12 daily.

DR. JOHN PHILLIPS,
Optician and Oculist,
120 Fourth-av., a few doors from Harrison-st.
Spectacles suited by inspection of the eye.

LOUIS HUMMEL,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND DEALER IN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
602 West Lake-st., late 142 North Clark-st. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.

SNYDER & NEUMAN,
DENTISTS,
50 West Madison-st., Cor. Clinton.

Dr. C. Horace Evans,
REMOVED TO
Cor. Madison and Robey-sts.

D. G. HAMILTON,
468 Wabash-av.

M. C. Clancy's Loan Office,
51 West Madison-st.
Money to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Pianos.

TOYS.
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store,
934 State-st.

J. MASON PARKER,
Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate,
No. 7 Exchange Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to do work for ventilators, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Parties wishing work will be paid a fair price. Manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

MORRISON & COLWELL,
Manufacturers of
DOUBLE DOME FURNACE,
AND
New Home Comfort Cooking Stove,
TROY, N. Y., AND
No. 336 State-st., Chicago.
MACLEAN & COLLINS, WESTERN AGENTS
☞ Send for catalogue.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SOUTH SIDE PRINTING COMPANY
execute every description of
FINE JOB PRINTING,
500 Wabash-av., Chicago.
GEO. H. FROST. M. H. ABBOTT.

DONNELLY & VAN VAALEN,
formerly with A. Lipman,
NO. 91 ARCHER-AV.,
All kinds Pawnbrokers' Goods for sale.

A. GOODRICH,
Attorney at Law, 355 W. Madison-st.,
requests all former clients to call or send him their address.

Dr. A. C. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful Physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases, (formerly 184 Washington-st.) is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 362 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

MRS. H. LONG,
Manufacturer of Hoiton Point Lace,
440 STATE STREET.
Fine laces of every description cleaned, repaired and transformed.

JOHN S. NORRIS
(FORMERLY OF KERN'S)
Has opened a Billiard and Sample Room at No. 58 WABASH-AV., nearly opposite the new Post Office.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
T. O. ILLSLEY,
674 State-st., near Fourteenth.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthine, 74° and 150° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.
158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

DR. W. C. HUNT,
Office, 318 West Madison-st.
Residence, 87 West Monroe-st.

ELASTIC SPONGE.
Elastic Sponge,
as now manufactured, is free from the objections brought against the article when first produced as a substitute for Curled Hair and Feathers; and, after a successful introduction into the Eastern market, the PERFECTED article is offered in Chicago with the guarantee that, in every respect, satisfaction shall be given the purchaser.
ELASTIC SPONGE is cheaper and more durable than Hair or Feath

TARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

...action of business during the past week ...ess of great trade. The principal cause— ...ps frequently mentioned—is the payment of insurance money. But ...large sums of insurance money. But ...has already been the effect experienced ...ections will be more probable that it ...ess more marked during the next thirty ...the amount of insurance that will have ...fire solvent companies will probably ...ast $50,000,000. All of this is payable ...ty days after proofs of loss are made. ...ber 1, $2,000,000; October 1, $3,000,000; ...ber 1, $5,000,000; November 1, $7,000,000; ...ber 1, $10,000,000; December 1, $12,000,000; ...January 1. The remainder that will be ...companies with their policy-holders within ...limited in the hands of receivers. After ...of second and responsible that $30,000,000 of ...money will have been paid within the ...months. It is true that a large propor- ...this will never come here so as to go into ...as deposits, because its receipt has ...been anticipated and will be turned over ...ern creditors in payment of debts and ...ases of stocks and bonds. But nearly all ...ance on city lots and buildings will ...and will pass into the banks ...a time. The application of this to pro- ...will set in motion that complicated ...of credits and exchanges by which ...that rapidity of circulation ...ial has much the same effect as an increase ...ount of money. The effect will be ...ent at first time between this and spring, ...new men with additional capital come ...different parts of the country, and ...ed by the payment of debts and ...to be available for new loans. The ...ease continues abundant, and was sold ...banks to-day at 5@6 per cent, discounts, ...rcentes, customers buy at par and sell at ...ount.

LATEST.

TREASURY OF UNITED STATES TREASURER.

Treasurer of the United States has just ...ed his account current with the Secretary, ...ury, which will be embodied in that of ...ary to Congress. He says, in relation ...ount, that under the Secretary's order ...he visited during the past season the ...ial cities of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, ...Nurnberg, Augsburg, Frankfort, Berlin, Switzerland and France. For the purpose of adding ...gestions of the new coinage, he procured ...ns supported by the government, with a ...to ascertain the steps already taken by ...regard to its negotiation, and made them ...ly considered expedient to those ...ect in a favorable light before the European ...ublic. With the same view he called upon ...ers, Ministers, Consuls, and con- ...agents, and upon many bankers and ...men in the countries named. Through ...ence with all kinds of persons who ...well-informed upon such subjects, he ...that the time for getting silver per pound ...ard dollars on markets was so unfavorable one for its ...

It was too late, and too soon.

...al features, however, he is all bashful ...atulating the secretary and himself that ...to the current management of the former ...ations, the financial affairs of the country ...and the loan was disposed of at a day ...earlier than General Spinner—who has ...ever since—expected. He says, further, ...ge, that all the 5 per cent stocks offered by ...retary have been taken, and that the go- ...Baltimore & Baltimore, Baker, Peabody & ...wealth.

...leges of banks in making their annual ...ts are the source of the difficulty. Secretary ...in his last annual report, have increased ...the last fiscal year. Most of the National ...have by law been promptly ...the time specified by law, and great fai- ...ment as they do, sometimes against ...that have become careless, if not willfully ...ally negligent, in transmitting their returns ...to the Department. Of the ...ent. For the protection of ...ary against the evils which ...tly renews the recommendations of his ...ual report that a percentage upon such ...be imposed to enforce prompt delay in pay- ...after the expiration of the time monthly ...now allowed by law. Legal enactments ...authorizing the withholding of any penal- ...duty due from banks, for every ten days ...after the time fixed by law for its payment, ...seem to be the most effective measure to ...prompt payment of the duty.

...number of new banks organized during the ...section of every seems probable that it ...even more marked during the next thirty ...the amount of insurance that will have ...fire solvent companies will probably ...ast $50,000,000. All of this is payable ...ty days after proofs of loss are made. ...ber 1, $2,000,000; October 1, $3,000,000; ...ber 1, $5,000,000; November 1, $7,000,000; ...ber 1, $10,000,000; December 1, $12,000,000; ...January 1. The remainder that will be ...companies with their policy-holders within ...limited in the hands of receivers. After ...of second and responsible that $30,000,000 of ...money will have been paid within the ...months. It is true that a large propor- ...this will never come here so as to go into ...as deposits, because its receipt has ...been anticipated and will be turned over ...ern creditors in payment of debts and ...ases of stocks and bonds. But nearly all ...ance on city lots and buildings will ...and will pass into the banks ...a time. The application of this to pro- ...will set in motion that complicated ...of credits and exchanges by which ...that rapidity of circulation ...ial has much the same effect as an increase ...ount of money. The effect will be ...ent at first time between this and spring, ...new men with additional capital come ...different parts of the country, and ...ed by the payment of debts and ...to be available for new loans. The ...ease continues abundant, and was sold ...banks to-day at 5@6 per cent, discounts, ...rcentes, customers buy at par and sell at ...ount.

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...number of new banks organized during the ...section of every seems probable that it ...even more marked during the next thirty ...

...ST in the Field.

...E HOME

OF

...bus, Ohio.

...1, - - $500,000.00

...Nov. 1,

... - - 995,479.12

...includ-

...losses, 353,479.12

Company to notify policy ... that claims would be paid

...he Company by the Chicago ...justed and paid as rapidly ...siness solicited at fair rates.

Office for Chicago,

Eldridge-court

Company visiting the city ...call.

...OB PENTREY, Gen'l Agent.

Clarke & Co.,

...AL AGENTS.

...ldridge-court.

...ETNA

...nce Company,

...ARTFORD, CONN.

...ed A. D. 1819.

In fifty-two years Over ...000--Exclusive of Late ...icago Losses.

...pital, $3,000,000,

...le re-insurance fund after ...g Chicago Losses.

...Over $4,500,000!

...known and reliable Com- ...has stood the tests of ...ntury, will continue issu- ...LICIES and RENEWING ...current rates.

& PASCO, AGENTS,

...ash-av., 43 South Canal-st., ...ffice: 150 Wabash-av., ...day, November 18, 1871, ...paid, amounting to $1,500,-

WESTERN

...URANCE COMPANY

Losses in Full.

...TRAL OFFICE:

...ison and Canal-sts., ...ICAGO, ILL.

...NT, OCT. 25, 1871.

...$1,188,000.00

...970,532.67

...58,300.00 630,832.67

...250,000.00

...30,000.00

...15,000.00 295,000.00

...$325,832.67

...RT L. STEWART, Prest.

...Sec.

...fiters' Agency,

...W YORK.

...paying Cash Losses, ...00,000.

...sses in full as fast as ad- ...afts on New York.

...TING OFFICE, ...h Canal-st., ...ND FLOOR.

...INSURANCE

...ellings and other prop- ...ffices,

...nal-st., 2d floor, ...Wabash-av.

...DON & SCUDDER, ...ENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, bris	3,458	7,272	9,182	5,813
Wheat, bu	96,280	100,450	24,000	2,000
Corn, bu	158,140	48,351	166,723	21,850
Oats, bu	45,810	52,112	12,180	20,317
Rye, bu	4,545	3,272	1,000	1,000
Barley, bu	12,640	3,473	2,000	200
Grain, total, bu	317,890	207,308	204,903	45,367
Corn, bu	58,576	231,907	16,963	78,393
Oats, bu	43,220	76,550	647,276	212,468
Rye, bu	2,000	1,310	500	1,310
Barley, bu	117	1,093	900	
Grain, total, bu	97,893	316,860	941,702	1,173,070
Corn, bu	51,000	11,040		37,400
Oats, bu	74,300	49,841	21,630	21,600
Rye, bu	10,340	1,417	7,000	2,750
Barley, bu	348	956	925	1,441
Grain, total, bu	74,534	148,999	73,940	123,387
Flour, bris	61	70	265	145
Wheat, bu	12,160	11,979		500
Corn, bu	4,493	2,565		780
Oats, bu	2,555	1,000	935	
Rye, bu	1,000	4,423	750	2,000
Barley, bu	976	812	77	200
Grain, total, bu	21,184	20,779	1,762	3,480

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the past week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 25, '71.	Nov. 18, '71.	Nov. 26, '70.	Nov. 25, '71.
Flour, bris	20,000	20,000	20,000	22,300
Wheat, bu	309,912	220,346		445,657
Corn, bu	1,015,907	838,549		397,791
Oats, bu	27,000	27,000		30,000
Barley, bu	22,200	19,991		16,914
Rye, bu	37,414	61,430		37,377
Grain, total, bu	72	1,971		1,243
Live hogs	20,635	20,564		21,473
Cattle, head	19,117	13,652		10,936
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour, bris	16,000	17,000		20,707
Wheat, bu	146,000	146,670		330,000
Corn, bu	1,267,000	1,267,000		1,267,000
Oats, bu	174,000	174,000		174,000
Barley, bu	45,000	45,000		45,000
Dressed hogs, No	54,247	57,209		53,880
Live hogs	2,242	2,242		2,242
Cattle, head	37,500	37,500		37,500
	1,219	1,726		5,736

The receipts of beef for the week were 13,902 lbs; pork, 1,000 lbs; lard, 185,330 lbs; cheese, 1,000 lbs. The shipments were: 19,920 lbs beef; 2,000 lbs pork; 1,261,092 lbs of lard; and 9,300 lbs of cheese.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,213 bu wheat; 1,000 bu corn; 1,000 bu oats; 126 bu rye; and 36 sacks flour.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 70 o'clock this morning: 64 cars wheat; 20 cars corn; 36 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 17 cars barley. Total (340 cars), 229,300 bu.

The produce markets were again moderately active, but on the very precedings, the transactions were largely in the way of settlements and for future delivery. Shippers were not buying anything, except corn, and the purchases of the cereal were not large. Prices, for the most part, favored the buyer, the Eastern markets tending downward, and at the close of Change there were sellers of nearly all articles at the inside figures of the day.

Highwines were firm at the recent advance, and active, 660 brls being sold at 89c for iron-bound packages—the market closing strong.

Lake freights were dull, the engagements being limited to two vessels, which take out 40,000 bu of corn. Rates were nearly nominal at 5-half@c for corn and wheat to Buffalo. A few vessels were offered, but shipping by water at this season is not counted a particularly safe transaction.

Provisions were quiet and nominally a shade lower, though an actual decline cannot be quoted. Buyers were slow to take hold, awaiting a reduction in values, which holders were fully as slow to grant; hence there was little opportunity for an active movement. Receipts of logs were

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, bris	3,458	7,272	9,182	5,813
Wheat, bu	96,280	100,450	24,000	2,000
Corn, bu	158,140	48,351	166,723	21,850
Oats, bu	45,810	52,112	12,180	20,317
Rye, bu	4,545	3,272	1,000	1,000
Barley, bu	12,640	3,473	2,000	200
Grain, total, bu	317,890	207,308	204,903	45,367
Corn, bu	58,576	231,907	16,963	78,393
Oats, bu	43,220	76,550	647,276	212,468
Rye, bu	2,000	1,310	500	1,310
Barley, bu	117	1,093	900	
Grain, total, bu	97,893	316,860	941,702	1,173,070
Corn, bu	51,000	11,040		37,400
Oats, bu	74,300	49,841	21,630	21,600
Rye, bu	10,340	1,417	7,000	2,750
Barley, bu	348	956	925	1,441
Grain, total, bu	74,534	148,999	73,940	123,387
Flour, bris	61	70	265	145
Wheat, bu	12,160	11,979		500
Corn, bu	4,493	2,565		780
Oats, bu	2,555	1,000	935	
Rye, bu	1,000	4,423	750	2,000
Barley, bu	976	812	77	200
Grain, total, bu	21,184	20,779	1,762	3,480

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the past week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 25, '71.	Nov. 18, '71.	Nov. 26, '70.	Nov. 25, '71.
Flour, bris	20,000	20,000	20,000	22,300
Wheat, bu	309,912	220,346		445,657
Corn, bu	1,015,907	838,549		397,791
Oats, bu	27,000	27,000		30,000
Barley, bu	22,200	19,991		16,914
Rye, bu	37,414	61,430		37,377
Grain, total, bu	72	1,971		1,243
Live hogs	20,635	20,564		21,473
Cattle, head	19,117	13,652		10,936
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour, bris	16,000	17,000		20,707
Wheat, bu	146,000	146,670		330,000
Corn, bu	1,267,000	1,267,000		1,267,000
Oats, bu	174,000	174,000		174,000
Barley, bu	45,000	45,000		45,000
Dressed hogs, No	54,247	57,209		53,880
Live hogs	2,242	2,242		2,242
Cattle, head	37,500	37,500		37,500
	1,219	1,726		5,736

The receipts of beef for the week were 13,902 lbs; pork, 1,000 lbs; lard, 185,330 lbs; cheese, 1,000 lbs. The shipments were: 19,920 lbs beef; 2,000 lbs pork; 1,261,092 lbs of lard; and 9,300 lbs of cheese.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,213 bu wheat; 1,000 bu corn; 1,000 bu oats; 126 bu rye; and 36 sacks flour.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 70 o'clock this morning: 64 cars wheat; 20 cars corn; 36 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 17 cars barley. Total (340 cars), 229,300 bu.

The produce markets were again moderately active, but on the very precedings, the transactions were largely in the way of settlements and for future delivery. Shippers were not buying anything, except corn, and the purchases of the cereal were not large. Prices, for the most part, favored the buyer, the Eastern markets tending downward, and at the close of Change there were sellers of nearly all articles at the inside figures of the day.

Highwines were firm at the recent advance, and active, 660 brls being sold at 89c for iron-bound packages—the market closing strong.

Lake freights were dull, the engagements being limited to two vessels, which take out 40,000 bu of corn. Rates were nearly nominal at 5-half@c for corn and wheat to Buffalo. A few vessels were offered, but shipping by water at this season is not counted a particularly safe transaction.

Provisions were quiet and nominally a shade lower, though an actual decline cannot be quoted. Buyers were slow to take hold, awaiting a reduction in values, which holders were fully as slow to grant; hence there was little opportunity for an active movement. Receipts of logs were

...Chicago and eastern were below the demand, ...facture, but it is believed that the manufactured ...ought to be in good shape. Pork packing is progressing favorably, the total number of hogs slaughtered to date adding up 1,000,000. Corn is 151,337 head the, corresponding period last year. ...Thus it will be seen that we are ...ahead of last year in packing, and ...probably surpass the record of 1870, notwithstanding the "warm spell" of October. At the close of Change the receipts of small and large hogs ...$12.37 1-2@13.40 for mixed, and $13.50@13.75 for choice to fancy heavies. Sales ranged at $13.25@13.50 for light; $13.40@13.60 for medium; $13.50@13.75 for heavy packing; and $13.75@14.00 for choice to fancy heavies.

...METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a firm feeling in the market yesterday, and ...prices were thoroughly sustained. ...as follows: Tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.50; roofing, C, ...; sheet iron, No. 24, 7@7 1-2c; ...; ingots, 31c; small pigs, 30c; bar, 10c.

COPPER—Copper, 32c.

SPELTER—Spelter, 6@6 1-2c.

LEAD—Pig, 6@6 1-2c; bar, 7@7 1-2c.

NAILS—No change has taken place in prices, the demand continuing fairly active, at $4.50 for 10 to 60 per keg. $4.60, $4 per keg, $4.75; ...$5, $5.25, $5.50, $5.75, $6, $6.25, $6.50, $6.75, $7, $7.25, $7.50, $7.75, $8, $8.25, $8.50, $8.75, $9, $9.25, $9.50, $9.75, $10, $10.25, $10.50, $10.75, $11, $11.25, $11.50, $11.75, $12, $12.25, $12.50, $12.75, $13, $13.25, $13.50, $13.75, $14, $14.25, $14.50, $14.75, $15,

THE LAW COURTS.

Perfect, the Colored Wife-Butcher, Denied a Change of Venue.

Prisoners Tried and Sentenced in the Criminal Court.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A MURDER CASE—CHANGE OF VENUE DENIED.

Andrew J. Perfect, colored, who stands indicted for murder, it being charged against him that he cut the throat of Martha, his wife, came on Saturday into court and asked a change of venue. His application was based upon the ground that the people of this county are prejudiced against him, in support of which proposition he made an affidavit, reciting that upon his arrest some hundred persons banded together to lynch him; that there was such a feeling then prevalent against him that it was considered by the authorities in whose custody he was, unsafe, during the Coroner's inquest, to expose him to public view; and that the daily papers had prejudiced his cause by publishing the evidence given before the Coroner's jury, as well as by subsequent recitals and remarks of and concerning his guilt. The motion was denied by the Court (William) who said:

I am certainly disposed to be very liberal in the construction of these affidavits, especially in a case where a man's life may be involved. I feel very much disposition in refusing to change the venue, provided the application is made in proper time, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute; but I do not believe that this is a case in which the venue ought to be changed. The allegations of the affidavit are substantially two first, that immediately after the commission of the crime some two or three hundred people of the city banded themselves together for the purpose of taking unlawful measures against the defendant—in other words, for the purpose of lynching him, as I suppose—and the second allegation that the papers of the city have published the evidence of the Coroner's jury. Now, last have also published certain statements, and I presume that these, all of which is calculated to prejudice the prisoner in the mind of the people of this county so that he cannot have a fair trial.

If the statute was as it formerly was, it would be enough that the prisoner should have alleged the fact that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial in this county, and that that fact should be so noted immediately before the presentation of the motion to indictment to the Court to change the venue. The present statute, however, is designed to give the Court a discretion. I must consider what information will experience to all I may know in regard to the case and with reference particularly to the facts which are stated in the affidavit. In many of these cases it would be sufficiently proper there should be a change of venue, and where the prisoner occupies such a position that he has become well known, and his case has been very fully discussed before the community, there would be such a prejudice against him that a court would do very great injustice in refusing to change the venue; but here is a man who occupies a comparatively obscure position, and who has resided in this county of 300,000 inhabitants. By no possibility can he be known or can he ever have been heard of by a tenth part of the inhabitants of this county, and all the persons who read the evidence which appeared before the coroner's jury, and which, it is said, has prejudiced the minds of the people of this county, and that have been influenced by it, are but a small portion of the people of this county or even of the city. I know very well that these statements have gone into the papers here mentioned, circulate in other counties, and are read by them. I know that the papers of Chicago are read in Lake, Dupage, and Will Counties, to one of which counties I think some of the jurors in this case belong. I know would make a greater impression on the people of those towns than they do on the people of the large cities here, who are crowded with their own affairs, and who have not time to read the papers as much as I do and believe, therefore, that the defendant can get a fair and impartial trial in this county if he will in any one adopting to which I should be compelled to say that I should feel that the defendant would be made any more impression here than elsewhere; but if it had, that would be sufficient reason why any tribunal should be established for the trial.

The only other allegation is that two or three hundred people banded together for the purpose of lynching him. This is not true. Not more than almost an insignificant fraction of the county.

Mr. Roach, attorney for the prisoner, then stated it was not possible for him to bring the prisoner to trial at this term, but he did not desire to divulge the prisoner's defense by making affidavit as the cause for continuance; for he felt sure, if would involve such statements concerning the peoples' witnesses as might prejudice them against the prisoner, so he would have to step up on what he could draw out from them.

The Court declined to act upon a motion to continue upon unprecedented plea of defendant, but signified that a liberal spirit would govern an application in lawful form.

Mr. Roach expressed his opinion that a legal butchery was about to be consummated, whereupon he withdrew from the case.

The prisoner then being interrogated stated that he was unable to procure other counsel.

INSANITY—SURETIES ACCEPTED.

Thomas Marshall, indicted for an assault with intent to rape one Hattie Winters, was found insane, and the penalty of his offense fixed at [illegible] Penitentiary. It appeared in evidence, that [illegible] about the age of 40 years, decoyed the [illegible] the age of 8 years, into a [illegible] coaxing her in, with a younger sister, to see a [illegible].

Jerry Berry, with whom was implicated a man, was tried and convicted under the indictment charging him with the larceny of clothing and trinkets of the value of $40, from one Moses H. Baxter, on which he was fined in the House of Correction. The jury accorded him one year in the State Prison.

ROBBERY—FOUR YEARS.

William Caldwell was convicted of robbery, and awarded a residence of four years in the Penitentiary. He is the one Quirk, who is now at the State Prison, met a wooden-legged man by the name of Daniel Sullivan, in a dance house, where they attacked him and stole his watch.

COUNTY JAIL.

John Horton was sentenced to the County Jail for six months for the larceny of a twelve dollar coat from Anton Mattson.

REMANDED CASES.

John Marvel pleaded guilty of the larceny of $40 in money, the property of Charles Hoffman, a fellow lodger. He took the property from under his neighbor's pillow. He was remanded.

James Fox pleaded guilty of the larceny of the last election. He acknowledged his guilt and was remanded.

James Turner pleaded guilty of the larceny of 50 pounds of iron, valued at $2, the property of Daniel Hunt, and sentence was suspended.

Catherine McCarthy, who, upon the occasion of the general arraignment, denied her guilt, when charged in the sum of $21, worth of dry goods from Joel N. Swart, yesterday, entered a plea of guilty, and was remanded to await sentence.

NOTICE.

The case [illegible] for the trial of Allen, drew J. Iverson, charged with the murder of his wife by cutting her throat, and the trial of Gregory Ferl, for the murder of an aged man named Kopp factory, who had dealings with him on the night of the great fire.

CIRCUIT COURT.

TO MAKE EVIDENCE OF TITLE.

A bill was filed in behalf of Horatio O. Bissa, jr., against Horatio O. Sisson, and others, the prayer of which is to define a trust and to appoint a new trustee, the former trustee having been burned out by the fire. The property concerned includes the west two-thirds of the south half of Lot 4, also the south half of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, 40 N., 13 E. of Lots 5 and 6, and the north half of Lot 12 of Block 14, Fort Dearborn Addition; sub-Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 1, Block 140, School Addition. The property was, it is alleged, conveyed by H. O. Sisson, 27 September 21, 1858, for the benefit of the wife and children who might be born. The value of the realty is stated to be about $20,000.

ACTION AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

An action on the case, in the commencement of which a capias was sued out, was instituted by Agatha Mosher against one John H. Ferrell. The damages in this case are laid at $500. The plaintiff alleges, under oath, that on the 25th day of October last, she employed Ferrell as her attorney, to conduct for her a divorce case pending in the Superior Court, to recover a trunk of clothing. He demanded $5 advance fees before any justice, 10 minutes which she gave him. He promised he would procure chance. He forgot to do this, and it is charged that he also, when possession of the trunk was obtained, took from her, by snatching, a watch valued at $25, and interested her gold [illegible] refusing her money to pay default, so that judgment went against her for a board bill.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

An action to recover for an alleged slander case, was commenced by Henrietta Haviland who loses her husband in the proceeding, against August Eberle. The damages was laid at $5,000.

EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment was commenced, against the South Park Commissioners, by Robert L. Wilson, who claims title to the west half of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 39, 14, forty acres.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Mary F. Haines, against Franklin Person, in which demand is made for $1,500.

COUNTY COURT.

WILL PROBATED.

The will of Homer Hopkins was proved, and letters testamentary were granted to the widow, Kittie L. Hopkins, under bond of $15,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Sarah A. Gallagher was appointed to administer upon the estate of John B. Gallagher, her deceased husband, under bond of $250.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Erastus Gary against Henry C. Childs, by which demand is made for $5,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Parlor Concert.

A day or two since a little sketch was published in these columns of a noble enterprise in which some West Side ladies had embarked, in the formation of a Woman's Industrial Aid Society, for the purpose of furnishing work and wages to sewing-girls and others who had been burned out of their situations. On Thursday evening the above parlor concert was given in aid of this noble enterprise at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Strong, No. 48 West Washington street, and we are glad to state that it was in every way a complete success, especially so in a financial point of view, the receipts being $227. Nor was it less encouraging from an artistic standpoint. The following ladies and gentlemen participated in the vocal and instrumental entertainment: Mrs. John Farwell, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Madame Rothschild Wetzler, Mr. C. Codin, Mr. Robert Howard, Mr. Frank Bowen and Mr. Meyer.

Violating the Fire Ordinances.

The erection of temporary frame dwellings within the old fire limits has now, since the great conflagration, been interfered with by the city authorities, for the reason that shelter was absolutely necessary for those whose homes were destroyed. Some of the property-owners, however, have commenced putting up frame buildings with the intention of allowing them to remain permanently. To this class of people, who are violating the fire ordinance now in force, the police authorities are paying attention. On Saturday four gentlemen who were erecting frame buildings of this class on the North Side were arrested and fined $25 by Justice Hammill. Many more are now pushing forward frame buildings on ground within the prescribed new fire limits, and straining every nerve to have them ready for occupancy before the Council passes the new ordinance. It will be a very short time Chicago will be in no great condition to be rebuilded in a substantial manner, and unless the architectural committee of the Board of Trade will be on hand to furnish the world and bankrupt the running solvent insurance companies.

A Plucky Girl.

Though the new England girls outnumber the men, the latter are forced to come here for wives. They appear to be well suited, even though their wives have to get married in their fathers' wardrobes. As at least in the following from a Keokuk paper would indicate: "A Chicago girl wrote to her lover in Keokuk, Iowa, recently, that after the fire, saying: 'Our wedding was set for next week, and, if you will stand up with a woman dressed in a cotton shirt and her father's overcoat, come on.' The brave youth telegraphed in reply: 'Get ready, I'll be with you.'"

Injured through Carelessness.

An accident resulting from carelessness happened at the Arctic House about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening. Mr. Fred. Rommler, one the proprietors, wanted to start a fire, and the kindling not igniting as soon as he wished he poured a quantity of "diamond oil" into the stove. The oil took fire at once and set the can, which Mr. Rommler had in his hand, ablaze, burning his hands and face very badly. Dr. Young was called in and attended to him. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

An Optic Knocked Out.

John Reiley and Alexander McLaughlin had a fight on the corner of Fifth street and Chicago avenue, on Saturday night, and Reiley struck McLaughlin in the face with a club, breaking the bone over his left eye, and knocking out the optic. McLaughlin was removed to his home, No. 20 Fifth street, and is not expected to recover. Reiley was arrested and locked up in the Chicago Avenue police station.

A Touching Obituary.

The Mobile *Register* thus writes the obituary notice of a Chicagoan, from which we infer that he may have been responsible for the bad taste he displayed: "A citizen of Chicago committed suicide on board of the Pacific Railroad. 'He had been playing three-card monte on the train.' He is right. A man who will play three-card monte is to us what it is just as easy to play poker, ought to shoot himself."

A Child Burned to Death.

An infant son of Policeman Timothy Sheahan was fatally burned yesterday afternoon. During the absence of its mother and while its father was asleep, the child lighted a match and set fire to its clothing. Its screams awoke Sheahan, who, in subduing the flames, burned his hands so as to render him unfit for duty. The child died from the effects of its injuries in a few hours.

Relief for Chicago.

The latest English papers report that the sum received at the Mansion House for the relief of Chicagoans already is $7,500.

—Advices were received yesterday from A. P. Dittenhoefer, esq., of New York, stating that Mannheim, a beautiful little town on the Rhine, had forwarded, through Messrs. Gronebaum, bankers of this city, 37,000 florins for the relief fund. The donation, which is a magnificent one, will be most gratefully received.

—The city of Clinton, Iowa, did for Chicago about what everybody expected Clinton would do. On Tuesday, October 31, a carload of provisions, collected for the relief of the destitute, which was turned over to Aldermen C. C. P. Holden and Haines, Police Commissioner Hesing and Chief Engineer Benyon, and the city subscribed a handsome sum for a brother sufferer in Chicago, for which they will always be gratefully remembered.

Miscellaneous.

—Messrs. G. C. Cook & Co., wholesale grocers, are offering to contribute a cash to the proposed monument of old safes to be erected in Union Park, as a fire-proof monument to be erected by them to donate two rainsless presses.

—Mr. M. H. Jones delivered a free lecture at the Free Congregational Church, Bloomington, on "Chicago by Moonlight." The lecture was discussed to with great attention. Mr. Jones was the eye-witness of the conflagration.

—The anvil upon which the Rev. Robert Collyer worked in Mr. Daley, Bingham, was dug out of the ruins of Unity Church and presented to W. H. Baldwin, of Boston. It has been instructed that it is to be placed in rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year—The Gas Company—Petitions—Resolutions Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. President Cady announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance—Hale, Bradner, and Clark.

Assessments and Appointments—Walton, Fisher, and Bradley.

Roads and Bridges—Fisher, Doyle, and Hale.

Police and Sanitary—Doyle, Fisher, and Vander-Bell.

Fuel and Lights—Walton, Bradner, and Vander-Bell.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Bradner, Walton, and Hale.

Water Works—Clark, Bradner, and Barney.

Licenses—Vander-Bell, Barney, and Walton.

Miscellaneous Business—Doyle, Hale, Bell, and Barney.

Charles Hitchcock, Esq., appeared before the Board on behalf of the Hyde Park Gas Company, asking that Section 27, the gas ordinance, passed June 24, 1871, be repealed.

It appeared that the town might purchase the Gas Works within fifteen years, and run them in the interest of the town, or it might compel the company to do anwise and unprofitable; that no power now existed, and, under the new constitution, it would be impossible to obtain it for the town for that purpose; that the company were crippled by the Chicago fire, and could not go on; but that if the ordinance were repealed, the company was ready to proceed with the works at once.

The section was repealed.

The following petitions were received and referred:

From Wilson Otter Hall, for opening ditches on Michigan avenue.

From residents of the Third District, for the appointment of Jacob W. Ritchie as night policeman and Thomas Coburn as policeman.

From owners of the Douglas and Blanchard addition, for the removal of the sand piles on the lake shore and to lay out and macadamize a driveway of forty feet on the shore.

From Guy C. Sampson, Justice of the Peace, for remission of a $50 fine in vogue by him on William Jones, for the reason that there was only a majority of one vote in favor of the ordinance, by which he pleaded ignorance and removed the fine forthwith.

From Sam McCarthy, for payment of balance of $12,000 due him for improvement of Hyde Park avenue.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the Superintendent repair the crossing at Forty-first and Shafter streets.

That the Committee on Public Buildings procure a stove for the Jail and place same in the corridor.

That the Committee on Accounts report the names of the members for per diem the Town Clerk work, and the amount due for his warrants for that purpose.

The following bills were approved by the [illegible] Finance Committee report at the next meeting the balances and overdrafts of the several funds, and the amount necessary to be raised for general town purposes the ensuing year:

That the Committee on Streets confer with the South Park Commissioners in relation to the unfinished piece of road between Grove Park and Hyde Park, and Drexel avenues and Oak street improvement just completed.

Captain Hilton reports 25 arrests for the last month of 22 residents of Hyde Park and 3 of Chicago—for drunkenness, 16; breaking the peace, 6; raging in violence, 1; vagrant, 1. Fines, $125; State, $125.

Bills were approved and ordered to be paid to the amount of $9,622.36, and the board adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Livermore.

Mrs. Livermore, formerly of this city, is now the most popular female lecturer in the New England States. She received invitations from eight different courses in Boston alone this season, and the sum of $100 per night, often reaching on Sunday, from October 1 to January 1 in New England. After that date she lectures in the Middle States and the Western societies who desire to engage her should apply to Redpath & Fall, of the Boston Lyceum Bureau, at once.

Boots and Shoes.

Everybody, by going to G. S. Richardson & Co.'s, No. 84 West Randolph street, can get anything they want in the line of boots, shoes, slippers, rubbers, Alaskas, and Arctics for men, women, and children, at prices as low as anywhere. Men's and boys' hand-made zip and calf a specialty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits, and General Debility, the Peru-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Quina) and Iron; is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

$150,000 in 2,000 cash prizes—Highest price $50,000 gold coin, to be distributed locally by chance, January 9th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $3 each, or two for $5.

A Blessing to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—CHARGES—Maple Leaf, Joliet; Colonel Martin, Blackberry; E. Walker, Jr., Lemont.

ARRIVED—D. Hess, Lemont, 51 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 67 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; S. and T., Lemont, 65 yds stone; Swamp, Lemont, 60 yds stone; H. L. Peck, Lemont, 71 yds stone; H. Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Harry, Willow Springs, 20,000 lbs grass.

CANAL OFFICE, Nov. 25—5 P. M.—CLEARED—Prop Wash, Summit; Hesens, Lemont; H. L. Peck, Lemont; J. H. Walker, Lemont; D. Hess, Lemont; Geo. Dodd, Lemont; S. and T., Lockport; Chicago Belle, Utica, to bring salt.

Lake Disasters.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 28.—The bark Bay City, leaving Cleveland loaded from the Big Diamond, has reached nine miles west of this place. The Captain reports that he was in tow with the barges Penobscot and Niagara, bound from Buffalo to Saginaw, when the wind blowing a gale, the bark broke loose. Nothing has since been heard of the tug or barges.

—The Philadelphia *Press* of the 2nd says: "Among the new projects noted in our railway column this morning is one that will be very cordially responded in Philadelphia than most other cities. Under the name of the Northwestern Railway Company, an extension of the Superior & St. Croix Road from the State line to the Northern Pacific Junction, has been incorporated. The contract for this section has been taken by Walbridge Brothers & Sargent, an Ohio firm, who expect to have the road ready for running by July, 1872. The junction with the North Pacific will be made at Thomson, from which point that road will thereafter have the advantage of a forked adjuncts to the lake—one line running in on the south side of the river at Superior, the other along the north bank at Duluth.

CHICAGO.

The Nineteen Hundred Thousand—What Is to be Done, and Who Had to Do It—The Chicago "Tammany" and the Relief and Aid Society.

Chicago (Nov. 11) Correspondence of the New York *Herald*.

On Monday night, the 9th of October last past, 100,000 of the people of this city, who the night before had gone quietly to rest in their own beds, awoke to find themselves homeless and penniless. Before half